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CHAPTER

Primary Auxiliaries

[Be, Have, Do]

जब किसी वाक्य में एक से अधिक क्रियाएँ होती हैं तो उनमें एक Main Verb तथा अन्य Auxiliary अथवा Helping Verbs (सहायक क्रियाएँ) होती हैं। निम्नलिखित वाक्यों को ध्यानपूर्वक देखें। इनमें इटैलिक शब्द Auxiliary Verbs हैं—

1. She *is* reading her book.
2. You *have* done your work.
3. I *may* receive a letter tomorrow.
4. He *will* leave this town next month.
5. My son *has been* studying in this school since 1991.
6. He *has been* punished by the teacher.

नियम—

The Verbs **be** (am, is, are, was, were etc.), **have** (have, has, had) और **do** (do, does, did) जब मुख्य क्रिया के साथ प्रयोग होकर Tenses, Passive Forms, Questions या Negatives का निर्माण करते हैं, तब Auxiliary Verbs कहलाते हैं।

1. Be (Auxiliary Verbs) का प्रयोग देखें—

(A) I **am** reading a book.

She **was** writing a letter.

यहाँ am और was Continuous Tenses के लिए प्रयोग किये गये हैं।

is, am, are का प्रयोग Present Continuous Tense तथा was/were का प्रयोग Past Continuous Tense में किया जाता है।

(B) She **is** punished by her mother.

The gate **was** opened.

उपर्युक्त वाक्यों में is और was यहाँ Passive Forms के बनाने के लिए प्रयोग किये गये हैं।

Be क्रिया (is, am, are, was, were) का प्रयोग Passive Voice की Tense में भी किया जाता है।

(C) (i) You **are** to write your name at the top of the sheet.

He says that you **are** to go to your house at once.

उपर्युक्त दोनों वाक्यों में are का प्रयोग आदेश निर्देशित करने के लिए किया गया है।

(ii) योजना बनाने के लिए भी प्रयोग होता है, जैसे—

The show **is** to start at 7 p.m.

(iii) Be + about + Infinitive का प्रयोग करने के लिए—

(a) He **is** about to go.

(b) She **is** about to come.

2. **Have (has, have, had)** का प्रयोग Perfect Tenses के प्रयोग के लिए किया जाता है, जैसे—
- (i) He **has** written a letter. (*Present Perfect Tense*)
(ii) You **have** been working since morning. (*Present Perfect Continuous Tense*)
(iii) Mohan **had** done his work. (*Past Perfect Tense*)
(iv) They will have gone. (*Future Perfect Tense*)
3. '**Had to**' का प्रयोग निम्नलिखित अर्थों में किया जाता है—
- (i) I **had to** go there by six o'clock.
(ii) He **had to** complete the work himself.
4. इसी प्रकार have to और has to का भी प्रयोग होता है, जैसे—
- (i) He **has to** be there by ten o'clock.
(ii) You **have to** be there by nine o'clock.
5. The Auxiliary **do** (do, does और did) का प्रयोग Negative Form या Interrogative Form बनाने के लिए किया जाता है, जैसे—He **does** not go to school.
- (i) You **do** not play hockey. (*Negative Form*)
(ii) Do you know him? (*Interrogative Form*)
(iii) Does she live here? (*Interrogative Form*)
(iv) Did he come here? (*Interrogative Form*)

विशेष—इन वाक्यों में Do तथा Does का प्रयोग Present Indefinite Tense तथा Did का प्रयोग Past Indefinite Tense में किया गया है।

Be, Have और Do का अन्य प्रयोग

Be, Have, Do जब मुख्य क्रिया की सहायतार्थ प्रयोग किये जाते हैं तो इन्हें Auxiliaries कहा जाता है किन्तु यह बिना मुख्य क्रिया के भी प्रयोग किये जाते हैं। ऐसी स्थिति में इन्हें Ordinary Verbs कहा जाता है।

नीचे दिये गये उदाहरणों को देखें—

1. He **is** a teacher.
2. You **are** a doctor.
3. He **has** a new cycle.
4. He **had** a grand house.
5. He **does** his work.
6. You **do** your work.

इन वाक्यों में is, are, has, had, does, do क्रियाएँ Auxiliaries की श्रेणी में नहीं आतीं। ये Ordinary Verbs हैं जिन्हें Linking Verbs भी कहा जाता है।

Auxiliaries के भी उदाहरण देखें—

1. He **is** running.
2. You **are** laughing.
3. He **has** gone to school.
4. They **had** done their work.
5. He **does** not go to school.
6. You **do** not play here.

इन वाक्यों में is, are, has, had, does तथा do क्रियाएँ Auxiliaries हैं क्योंकि इनका प्रयोग running, laughing, gone, done, go तथा play के सहायतार्थ किया गया है।

Have के कुछ विशिष्ट प्रयोग देखें—

1. They **have** lunch at two.
2. She does not want to **have** coffee.
3. They are **having** a party a day after tomorrow.
4. She is **having** a bath.
5. I **have** no trouble with this scooter.
6. They **had** a nice holiday yesterday.
7. My mother is **having** many people to dinner at night.

|| Exercise-1 ||

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the 'Auxiliary Verbs' given in the brackets in the following sentences :

1. She must received the mark-sheet by now. (has, have)
2. You not go to school today. (are, did, have)
3. He not work hard now-a-days. (is, does, has)
4. He not beat his sister. (is, do, did)
5. The milkman not come. (are, has, have)
6. Why she weeping bitterly? (are, was, were)
7. When she going to the temple? (is, was, were)
8. He not do his duty. (does, did, has)
9. She not help her friend in difficulty. (does, do, did)
10. We not go there yesterday. (do, does, did)
11. The thief run away before the police came. (has, have, had)
12. He came after his mother gone. (has, have, had)
13. he play cricket daily? (do, does, has)
14. Why you not obey your teachers? (are, do, does)
15. Who standing outside? (is, am, has)
16. you finished your work? (has, have, do)
17. When I entered the room.
The teacher started teaching. (have, has, had)
18. You not reading properly. (is, are, am)
19. she know your address? (do, does)
20. It was a winter night. We sitting round the fire. (was, were, been)

|| Exercise-2 ||

Fill in the blanks with the correct form of the 'Auxiliary Verbs' given in the brackets in the following sentences :

1. When I entered the room,
the teacher started teaching. (have)

2. It was a winter night. We sitting round the fire. (be)
3. he know your address? (do)
4. He must received my parcel by now. (have)
5. Man the only animal that can laugh. (be)
6. The Head-master very disappointed. (be)
7. I my home-work at seven O'clock this morning. (do)
8. As he not there, I spoke to his brother. (be)
9. You guilty. (be)
10. Since we late, we were not admitted. (be)
11. he go to Agra yesterday? (do)
12. she go to bed late in the night? (do)
13. Mohan done his work. (have)
14. She speaking Hindi. (be)
15. They playing hockey. (be)

|| Exercise-3 ||

Examples :

- (i) My mother cooking food. (does, has, is)
My mother is cooking food.
- (ii) She not read this book yet. (do, has, was)
She has not read this book yet.
- (iii) He not tell a lie. (do, does, is)
He does not tell a lie.

Study the examples and fill in the blanks with the correct form of the 'Auxiliary Verbs' given in the brackets in the following sentences :

1. I done my work. (has, have, is)
2. She speaking on the radio. (are, is, do)
3. He not smoke. (do, does, has)
4. you go to school? (does, do, is)
5. you completed the work? (has, have, did)
6. our soldiers fight bravely? (have, did, are)
7. Seven subjects taught at the High School stage. (have, has, are)
8. He not allowed to attend the meeting. (has, was, does)